

THE GREENVILLE JOURNAL

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.
E. C. OTWELL, Editor and Publisher.

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MATTER

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HOME PHONE 244

THURSDAY, APR. 18, 1907.

Judge Alton B. Parker seems to be acquiring the "I told you so" habit.

There is every indication of a head-on collision on the Ohio political short line.

Nobody has heard of Nebraska developing opposing booms for the Democratic nomination.

It is an unexpectedly long time since we had an outbreak, either of Vesuvius or Tom Lawson.

In the matter of street railways, Chicago apparently has determined to let bad enough alone.

The raise in telegraph rates was not long enough in catching up with the raise in telegraphers' wages.

Having failed to accomplish anything with a paper panic, the railroad now propose to shut off the heat.

If Harriman really did head a \$5,000,000 conspiracy, the chances are the majority of the stock was water.

It looks like a serious invasion of property rights if a man can't even give away a bribe when he wants to.

The end of the Thaw trial has come and the defendant can now sign exclusive contracts for magazine stories.

Andrew Carnegie says that riches add little to human happiness. That may be true, but we are from Missouri.

It is to be hoped that Ida Tarbell will not want to take all the credit when the president turns his attention to tariff reform.

Until somebody really finds the North Pole, this discussion about who owns it, must be regarded as a matter of purely academic interest.

Poor Paris. It did not get Jimmie Hyde an ambassador, but had to take him merely as a multi-millionaire. America supplies Paris with many such.

According to Mr. Harriman's own lawyers, about the only things he overlooked in cleaning out the Alton was the right of way and the office furniture.

The public may be thankful for one thing about the Thaw millions, Harry is not liable to invade vaudeville for a living when, if ever, he gains his liberty.

As used as the Russian editors are to being blown up by the censor, we should think this thing of getting blown up by the terrorists was a welcome variety.

It might be a good scheme for railroad presidents hereafter to employ deaf and dumb stenographers and make them turn in their note books before leaving the office.

The Balkan peasants used pitchforks against the govern-

ment troops. Must have been reading about some of Mr. Tillman's performances in the Senate.

An English publishing house is advertising a humorous work in five volumes. If it is for home consumption, this probably means one volume of jokes and four of diagrams.

There is scepticism expressed in some quarters over the reality of the story about a financial conspiracy for checkmating the presidency. Of course, there is a possibility that the story may have been overdrawn or that the conspiracy was further developed in wish than in actual fulfillment. But those who are loudest in decrying the story are not those upon whose absolute good faith and loyalty the president places the most dependence just now. And there is little doubt among the real friends of the Administration that the president has taken the best, as he has certainly taken the most direct, method of meeting the move against him. One of the president's strongest weapons has always been publicity. It has not been the habit of presidents to take the public into their confidence. But it has certainly proved in the case of Mr. Roosevelt that his readiness and surest defense against any attempt at "influence" has been to give the whole story away and let those who have tried to approach him take care of themselves the best they might. In the present case, however embryonic the combination against him might have been, the people have had due warning of its existence, and they will be the more careful in scanning every move made in the presidential campaign from this time on. If there are any interests that want to beat the president and his politics, they will have to come out and do it in the open.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Dr. J. C. Watson

Kitchen Walls.
To clean the kitchen walls first pour some kerosene in a basin, then take a soft cloth and dip it in the kerosene and wash a part of the wall with it, then wring another cloth out of nice hot water and go over the spot just cleaned with kerosene and lastly wipe with a clean dry cloth. You will be surprised at the results. It is the easiest and most satisfactory way of washing painted kitchen or bathroom walls.

Visible Patches on Curtains.
Cut a piece of the required size out of an old one, and dip it in starch. Then press it on the curtain with a hot iron, and you will have the defective spot well mended until washing day, for it comes round again. Do not iron your curtains, for ironing breaks the threads. Instead, mangle and shake them out. Any creases which remain will soon disappear when they are hung up.

Skimming Soup.
Grease must always be skummed from hot soup with a small piece of ice. This is very useful when making broths for invalids or children for immediate use. The grease hardens immediately when touched by the ice and clings to it long enough to be removed to a cup or basin, when it slips off and the ice may be used again. Good housekeeping.

Don't Slump.
Don't slump. By this is meant a position when sitting in which the back gets bowed and the spine more or less bent. It does not really rest the body, and it brings about a bad figure and worse carriage. So called "easy" chairs help people to slump. A soft cushion should be used to lean against and fill in the natural hollow of the back.

Repairing a Mirror.
A mixture of three ounces of blamuth, a half ounce each of tin and lead melted together and three ounces of mercury added when the first mixture is cool applied to the back of a looking glass which needs renewing will make it as good as new. Apply with a hair's foot.

Do not sew too much. Don't embroder too many hours a day. Don't do one thing exclusively and all the time, for this means a strain upon the eyes and headaches.

A plain girl who carries a large blue of smiles hasn't much to fear from the pretty girl with the solemn face.

When selecting soup meat, choose meat which has a little fat surrounding it and a cut from the round.

Do not have a house too large for your requirements.



THE DAIRYMAN.
One of the most progressive and up to date dairies in Connecticut is located near New Haven on Fairlee farm, the property of Wilson H. Lee, and the small dairyman may get some good points in learning how high grade milk is produced there. There are 120 pure bred Jerseys, and a route has been built up which disposes of the product at 12 cents a quart for the milk and 30 cents a quart for the cream. An inspection of the methods employed indicates that the profits are not excessive because of the extra cost of production, says the American Cultivator. As Mr. Lee asserts:
"In regard to the production of high grade Jersey milk, handled in a most



IN THE BOTTLING ROOM.

sanitary manner, my experience and the experience of others go to show that it should be sold for at least 15 cents per quart to make it a good business proposition. As the Jersey is not as large a producer as other breeds, I have always felt that there is about 2 cents difference in the cost from that of the milk of a mixed herd. I consider them as healthy as the Ayrshire or Holstein if properly cared for. I do not believe that high bred Jerseys will stand the hardships that many cattle are subjected to on many of the farms. A well bred horse will endure more than a scrub if given good care. They will not, however, do as well as the scrub with very ordinary care. You have never heard of a horse having the staying qualities for the race track unless he had the breeding to back it up. I feel that is just as true with cattle. To get a large production and to make them profitable for any length of time they must inherit good qualities from their ancestors."

Milking and Feeding.
When the cows come in from pasture for the evening milking they are given a light feed, which is readily cleaned up. There is everywhere clear spring water. The feed is mixed in these proportions: Four hundred pounds of bran, 200 pounds of gluten and 200 pounds of corn meal. Each milker then washes his hands and cleans his finger nails, then being facilities in an adjoining building in the shape of porcelain wash bowls, with hot and cold water and an abundance of towels. These cows are all curried, rubbed down and their teats and udders wiped off and washed. Then the milkers enter with their clean white cloth suits and white skull caps and do their milking through screened top pails.

The main dependence of Fairlee is ensilage. Between fifty and sixty acres of corn go into the silos. From thirty to thirty-five acres of oats and peas and also millet are grown and fed green. Considerable hay is also used. The four silos hold about 400 tons. The other day some of the silage was handled which was stored last September, and it was as fresh and as fragrant as the day it was cut.

"I have only used corn for ensilage," said Mr. Lee, "I had sixty-five acres last year, all of which went into the silos with the exception of about ten acres. I do not feed heavy, none of my cows getting over eight pounds per day. The ration is made up of bran, buffalo gluten and corn and oil meal."

The Milk Room.
In a hall shut off from the stables are seven milk scales fitted with an automatic recording point, and the product of each cow is weighed and recorded on a card bearing the herd number. This is done at each milking, and the figures are afterward transferred to the books in the office, so that the exact quantity given by each cow is known. In case a cow has any ailment, a cold, etc., Mr. Pomroy says that her milk does not go into the cooling coils, but keeps it separate for the pigs. A rigid inspection is made of the herd every day. After the weighing the milk is poured into cans through two thicknesses of fine cheese cloth. It is then covered and carried to the dairy, which is a separate building on a slight slope forty feet away from the stables, and another attendant strains it before it is emptied into the receiving funnel which carries it inside the dairy into the cooler and bottling room, where it is again strained and twice. The milkers are not permitted to go beyond the weighing hall, and none except the bottler is allowed in the cool rooms, he wearing his white uniform.

Every bottle is thoroughly washed and sterilized before it is filled, and the pails and cans are also sterilized and kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. As the bottles are filled from the cooler they are taken into a huge refrigerator, where the temperature is 40 degrees, and kept there until removed in wagons to the distributing depot in New Haven.

Two Males in One Pen.
A breeder of Light Brahmins told me not long since, says a writer in Farm-Poultry, that he was getting extraordinary good results by using an old male and a young one in each breeding pen, putting the birds together before the young one was mature. He found that they interbred less than birds of the same age.

Everyday Food Regimen.
Everyday food to be recommended is warm mash of some sort in the morning, finely cut up green stuff at midday and at roosting time grain and as much variety as possible, given alternately each evening, but only one kind at a meal.

Hamburgs as Layers.
Hamburgs of any variety are equally as good layers as Brown Leghorns, but their eggs are much smaller.

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Do you know that for \$2.60 you can get five good periodicals a year. Look up the advertisement on the opposite page of this paper.

Two good papers for price of one. See our clubbing list.

Men's and Young Men's Spring Hats.

We are sole agents for "Imperial" \$8 Hat—the best hat made for the price. Other hats for \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and on up to John B. Stetson's Boss Raw Edge Hats, which we sell at 50c under the price, \$4.50.

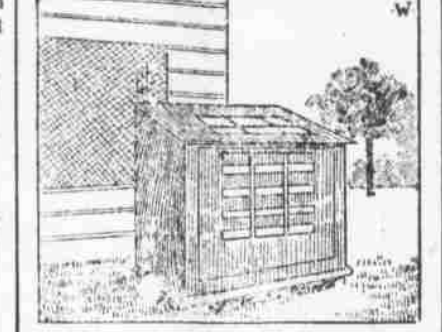
THE PROGRESS.

SENSIBLE DUST PARLOR.

An Ingenious Plan for Doing Away With the "Corner Dust Bath."

It goes without saying that fowls cannot be successfully kept in confinement without having access to a dust bath. Especially is this true in the colder climates, where fowls are sometimes locked up in their houses or coops at a time. The birds by "washing" themselves in the dust get rid of lice and all other forms of vermin. In addition to that, it is thought that the addition of the dust against the skin is grateful as well as beneficial to the fowl.

In most well regulated poultry houses the dust bath is provided by nailing boards of the proper height diagonally across the corner of the pen. This answers the purpose very well, for the boards are always made so high that the birds cannot shake the dust over their heads.



DUST PARLOR.

There is, however, one objection, however, to this plan, and one that has caused breeders a good deal of thought, is the effect that the constantly stirring dust has on the birds. There are some authorities who declare that the coughing and sneezing which are frequently mistaken for roup are really caused by the irritation of the fine dust particles against the delicate mucous membranes of the throat and throat of the fowl.

The situation given herewith, which is taken from Reliable Poultry Journal, shows an excellent plan which was originated by a common sense poultryman. This "dust parlor" is built close up against one of the walls of the poultry house, with which it is connected by means of a square opening cut in each wall so that they come together when the dust parlor is put in place. The front of the dust parlor is provided with glass, so that there is plenty of sunshine, while there is no trouble in the poultry house proper from the dust, the small particles of which are liberated from the dust parlor by means of small holes in the fronts and ends.

Study Your Stock.
A writer advises all growers to study the disposition of their stock. Some flocks are wilder than crows; others are tame as kittens. We imagine that it is the disposition of the handler that influences quiet among the poultry, says the Feather, rather than the disposition of the fowls themselves. Some can handle bees without protecting hands or face, while others are being continually stung when caring for the bees in a hiving armor. It is the influence of the disposition of the handler that quiets the flock of poultry, bees or pigeons and makes them more contented, quiet and easily handled.

"Double Molting" Pullets.
The common occurrence is for pullets beginning to lay in the late summer or early fall to lay at several weeks and from that to several months, then quit laying and go through a partial molt before beginning again, says a writer in Farm-Poultry. Instances of old hens molting twice the same season occur quite frequently. Of the causes of these phenomena practically nothing is known. Their occurrence is so far from regular that ordinary observations have not yet suggested probable causes or rules of occurrence.

Value of Poultry Manure.
Poultry manure, to keep so that it will not heat, should be mixed with finely sifted ashes, says American Poultry Journal. The value differs somewhat upon the use to be made of it. For instance, if wanted to be used for growing onions its value is high. We have known it to be sold at a dollar a barrel in some districts. For the growing of sweet corn it is also of great value, 60 to 75 cents a barrel having often been given.

When to Feed the Mash.
Some poultrymen feed a mash in the morning just as soon as the hens are off the roost, some at noon and some at night, the last thing before the hens go to roost. Some feed none at all. The best time depends upon how you feed it. If you want to feed in quantity, feed at night. A large quantity fed in the morning makes the fowls lazy, and oftentimes they suffer for want of exercise.

Tea Drinking in China.
Nothing tests so much to keep down mortality in China as the habit of drinking hot tea instead of possibly contaminated well water. Tea to a rich Chinaman means concentrated tea, costing 10 cents an ounce; to the poor it is hot water with a few tea leaves dipped in and to the very poor simply hot water. It is significant of the increased wealth in the country that the majority of the lower classes, who heretofore could only afford hot water, are now indulging in actual tea.

Soft Woods Give Out Most Heat.
Contrary to a widespread belief that hard woods give more heat in burning than soft varieties, the scientists at Washington are contending that the greatest heating power is possessed by the wood of the Linden tree, which is very soft. Fir stands next to Linden and almost equal to it. Then comes pine, hardly inferior to fir and Linden, while hard-wood possesses 8 per cent less heating capacity than Linden and red beech 10 per cent less.

A Plea For Poetry.
If poetry be a relic of barbarism and science the highest expression of human thought, let us by all means remain barbarians to the extent at least of being emotionally moved occasionally. Let us hope that the time is far distant when man will become merely a cold, calculating, scientific machine so admirably constructed that emotion, love, human sympathy and similar relics of barbarism will have no place in his mentality.—MILWAUKEE Sentinel.

SELECTIONS

TRAIN NUMBERS.

How They Are Used and How They Grow So Large.

Travelers and commuters have often to consider the trains as numbered in what appears to them inexplicable ways. For example, a request at the information bureau of the Grand Central station will elicit the reply that train No. 470 will not stop at Peekskill or on the New Haven line that train No. 570 will stop on Saturdays at Coscob, but not on other days; that on the Pennsylvania train No. 634 will stop at Metuchen, but not at Rahway; that on the Delaware and Lackawanna train No. 410 is an Eastern express, and that train No. 398 is the midland's special to Bernardsville and will stop only at Newark. The traveler knows, of course, that there are not so many trains and only identifies them by the hour of departure and arrival, so this information is usually vague enough as given by numbers to him, although relevant enough to railroad men, for it tells of the history of the trains.

When the railroads were new they put on a passenger train numbered 1 and 2 and a freight train numbered 3 and 4, and they increased this service according to the demands of traffic, raising the numbers consecutively, the even numbered trains running one way, the odd numbered trains the other. As the exacting demands of new business developed trains were increased and some of the old ones were dropped, but their numbers, which still lived in the minds of the operatives, could not readily be duplicated, and they named them with still higher numbers until their numerical titles have lost relation to their source except in the minds of employees. But as the railroads extended themselves and a generation of employees passed they returned to the primal numbers for their important trains, so that trains 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, etc., are on nearly all railways the through expresses. But the original trains, by shifting of time or other causes, run under titles of 400, 500 or some number that means nothing to the traveler, but to the railroad man reveals its history from origin to date.—New York Press.

Violent Deaths.
In New York city occur ten violent deaths a day as a direct result of daily activities. In Chicago the number falls to six a day, according to Dr. Thomas Grant Allen. But the storm center of the country is Allegheny county, Pa., in which the city of Pittsburgh is situated, combining steel, iron and coal industries, mills, mines, railroads and building industries. Over 17,000 deaths and injuries a year in all industries is the record for this single county.

"Conditions are such that the life of a foreigner employed in the mills is given less consideration than is the life of a horse or mule," says the corner of Allegheny county. "During my first month in office I was astounded to find that within the thirty days twelve men were killed in one plant alone of the United States Steel corporation." "If even the present laws were enforced," the Hungarian consul has protested, "conditions would not be so bad."—Everybody's Magazine.

Wintering Dahlia Tubers.
As soon as the tops are killed by the frost they should be cut off to within six inches of the ground. The tubers may then be dug and inverted in the ground, to permit the sap remaining in the plant to settle without dripping among the tubers, as it is believed the sap is an injury to the roots. After the plants become dry they may be placed in a cellar in boxes or baskets and kept dry, but not permitted to shiver. Any condition suitable for good care of potatoes is favorable for wintering dahlia tubers. The tubers are very susceptible to injury from freezing.—Country Gentleman.

Hardening Arteries.
Arteriosclerosis, the thickening and hardening of the artery walls, is one of the most common causes of death. It is indicated by increased or lessened blood tension in the arteries, and when the sphygmometer reveals such condition Professor d'Arsonval, the eminent Frenchman of science, applies six baths of a high frequency electric current. Such applications, it is claimed, completely restore the normal blood pressure. The baths, of five or ten minutes each, may be taken three times a week, and they cause no inconvenience or disagreeable sensation.

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Farm News, 1 year,
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A little pipeclay dissolved in the water used in washing linen saves a great deal of labor and soap and cleanses the dirtiest linen thoroughly. This method is especially useful in places where out of door bleaching is an impossibility.

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Room No. 3,

OHIO BLOCK, GREENVILLE O.

MARKETS.

Greenville Markets.
[Corrected Every Wednesday Morning]

GRAIN

Old Wheat..... 70
New Wheat..... 70
Corn, per 100 pounds..... 57
Oats..... 35-37
Rye..... 55
Clover Seed..... 7 00

PRODUCE

Eggs..... 14
Butter..... 20-23
Lard..... 9
Potatoes..... 50
Chickens..... 10
Turkeys..... 11
Shoulders..... 6
Bacon..... 7
Ham..... 9

Elgin, April 8.—Butter held firm today at 30c. Sales for the week 557,400 lbs.

J. T. MARTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office 220 New Weaver building, opp. Court House, Greenville, O. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

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Attorney at Law.
Office—In Allen Block, upstairs, opposite Second National Bank.

LEGAL

Notice to Teachers.
THE regular meetings for the examination of applicants for Teachers' certificates will be held in the West School building in Greenville, Ohio, on the first Saturday of each month.
The Patterson examinations will be held on the third Saturday of April, and on the second Saturday of May.
G. H. GARRISON, Pres.
J. ALVERTON CROWELL, Clerk.
J. H. BROWDER, Vice Pres.
Board of Examiners.
Sept. 1, 1906

KIRK HOFFMAN,
Attorney-at-Law.
All business confided to my care will receive prompt attention.
OFFICE.—Room 2, Weaver Block, Broadway
See Clubbing List.